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# IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	85179243
Applicant	Nieves & Nieves LLC
Applied for Mark	PRINCESS KATE
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Date	10/07/2013

### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Applicant Reply Brief Trademark Application

Applicant: Nieves & Nieves LLC of

Proposed Mark: PRINCESS KATE

Examining Attorney's Appeal Statement Serial No.: 85179243

Proceeding No.: 85179243

Filed: September 17, 2013 Filed: November 17, 2010

### REPLY TO EXAMINING ATTORNEY'S APPEAL BRIEF PART ONE

Applicant submits the following Ex Parte Appeal Reply, in accordance with TMBP §1203.02(c), to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board in response to Examiner's Appeal Brief, filed September 17, 2013, by Examining Attorney Suzanne Blane of Law Office 114 ("Examiner").

### **FACTS**

As the Examiner sets forth in the Examining Attorney's Appeal Brief, the following procedural history is uncontested by Applicant:

"On November 17, 2010, the Applicant filed an application under §1(b) of the Trademark Act for the mark PRINCESS KATE. On February 27, 2011, the Examining Attorney issued an Office Action requiring the Applicant to amend the classification and identification of goods and services and to clarify whether the name PRINCESS KATE identifies a particular living individual. On August 25, 2011, the Applicant submitted an acceptably amended classification and identification of goods and services along with a statement denying that the proposed mark identifies a particular living individual. On September 7, 2011, the Examining Attorney approved publication for opposition of the proposed mark. On October 3, 2013, publication of the proposed mark was withdrawn because further review of the application found the proposed mark, PRINCESS KATE, may falsely suggest a connection with Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, the wife of Prince William of England. In addition, a second refusal was issued under Section 2(c) because the proposed mark was found to consist of or include a name, portrait, or signature identifying a particular living individual whose written consent to register the mark is not of record.

On October 27, 2011, the Examining Attorney issued an Office action refusing registration of the proposed mark under Sections 2(a) and 2(c) of the Trademark Act. On April 26, 2012, Applicant submitted a response traversing both refusals. On June 30, 2012, the Examining Attorney issued a Final Office action making continuing and making final the refusal of

registration of the proposed mark under Sections 2(a) and 2(c) of the Trademark Act. The Applicant subsequently filed a Notice of Appeal and Request for Reconsideration. The Request for Reconsideration was denied on May 18, 2013. The Applicant filed its brief on July 17, 2013."

#### **ARGUMENT**

With regard to the arguments and analysis the Examiner used in support of her opposition,

Applicant believes the Examiner failed to address several key points raised in Applicant's brief, which was filed on July 15, 2013. In addition, Applicant contends that the Examiner interpreted prior case precedent over-broadly, inconsistently, and incorrectly. In light thereof, Applicant respectfully requests that the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board consider the following reply in support of registration of the proposed mark.

In the opening paragraph of the Examiner's false association argument, the Examiner acknowledges that Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, nee Kate Middleton, is not connected with the goods and/or services provided by Applicant but contends that because the Duchess of Cambridge is so famous, consumers would presume a connection exists, regardless. In order to support the contention that a false association exists under Trademark Act Section 2(a) 15 U.S.C. §1052(a), the Examiner applies the four (4) part test set forth as precedent in *Buffett v. Chi-Chi's, Inc.*, 226 USPQ 428 (TTAB 1985). Applicant agrees this is the correct test to apply, however, Applicant does not agree with the Examiner's analysis or interpretation.

In accordance with the holding in *Buffett v. Chi-Chi's, Inc.*, 226 USPQ 428 (TTAB 198), the following is required for a showing of false connection under Trademark Section 2(a):

- 1. The mark sought to be registered is the same as, or a close approximation of, the name or identity previously used by another person or institution;
- The mark would be recognized as such, in that it points uniquely and unmistakably to that person or institution;
- 3. The person or institution identified in the mark is not connected with the goods sold or services performed by applicant under the mark; AND
- 4. The fame or reputation of the named person or institution is of such a nature that a connection with such person or institution would be presumed when applicant's mark is used on its goods

and/or services.

### REPLY TO EXAMINER'S APPEAL BRIEF IN REGARDS TO THE FIRST PRONG OF THE BUFFET TEST

The Examiner's first analysis section of the four (4) part test to prove false association is titled, "PRINCESS KATE IS A CLOSE APPROXIMATION OF BOTH THE NAME AND IDENTITY PREVIOUSLY USED BY KATE MIDDLETON, OFFICIALLY KNOWN AS CATHERINE, DUCHESS OF CAMBIDGE." However, the Examiner concedes in such section that, "there is no evidence to support Kate Middleton's use of the term PRINCESS KATE in reference to herself..." On its face, the section title and the quoted portion of Examiner's brief appear at odds with one another because Catherine Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge has never identified herself as PRINCESS KATE.

In an attempt to connect the Duchess of Cambridge with the term PRINCESS KATE, the Examiner states that "...the media's pervasive use of the term has created a widespread association of PRINCESS KATE with Kate Middleton." In furtherance of the Examiner's attempt to establish a close approximation of both Catherine Middleton's name and identity with the proposed mark, the Examiner also makes specific note of the fact that Catherine Middleton identifies herself by the nickname Kate.

First, Applicant has previously acknowledged, and does not contend, the well-established fact that Catherine Middleton is identified as Kate both by herself and the media. In addition, both Applicant and the Examiner agree that the term KATE, by itself, is too common a name, and too general to identify any specific living individual or institution. Finally, Applicant highlights the fact that the nickname Kate is a nickname that is available to other full names other than Catherine, namely Kaitlyn, among others, and a stand-alone name as well.

Second, Applicant disagrees that the media's sporadic (and incorrect) use of the moniker PRINCESS KATE suffices to achieve an association with Catherine Middleton that is so "uniquely and unmistakably associated with her as to constitute her name or identity". TMEP §1203.03; *In re Cotter & Co.*, 228 USPQ 202. In addition, Applicant disagrees with Examiner's inclusion of the aforementioned argument in support of its position in regards to the first prong of showing a false connection. Applicant contends that Examiner's application of this test to the first prong of false association is out of place.

With regard to the Examiner's contention that "the media's pervasive use of the term has created a widespread association of PRINCESS KATE with Kate Middleton", the Examiner cites *Buffett v. Chi-Chi's, Inc.*, 226 USPQ at 429; and *In re Sauer*, 27 USPQ2d 1073. The test the Examiner applies is whether the term is so uniquely and unmistakably associated with the named party as to constitute that party's name or identity. Applicant agrees that Examiner correctly cites the test to apply when a term is not the actual, legal name of the party, but maintains its unaddressed argument that such inquiry and analysis is not indicative or relevant as to whether the mark, in-and-of-itself, is a close approximation to the name or identity previously used by Catherine Middleton or another person or institution. In fact, this test from *Buffett v. Chi-Chi's Inc.* that the Examiner applies to this first segment of the analysis is in actuality the second prong of the *Buffet* test for a showing of a false connection under Trademark Act Section 2(a), and not the first prong as the Examiner contends.

The Examiner incorrectly interprets the decision of *Buffett v. Chi-Chi's Inc.* and mistakenly analogizes and applies such decision to the issue here. While the Examiner correctly states that the court in *Buffett v. Chi-Chi's, Inc.* based its ultimate decision, in part, on the fact that the public associates the term Margaritaville with the public persona of Jimmy Buffet, the Examiner mistakenly perceived this finding as relating to the first prong of the false connection analysis. However, the court in *Buffet* only reviewed public perception and association after it determined that the first prong had been adequately satisfied.

The part of the *Buffet* decision that is pertinent to the analysis at hand turns on different criteria. When discussing whether the mark sought to be registered was the same as, or a close approximation of, the name or identity previously used by another person or institution, the court in *Buffett* looked at several affidavits indicating that the exact proposed mark in question, Margaritaville, had been used in licensing agreements by Jimmy Buffett for the name "J.B.'s Margaritaville" for a restaurant, and for the sale of clothing bearing the term Margaritaville by Jimmy Buffett himself. The court found that these materials provided specific factual support for the opposer's allegations that the song "Margaritaville" and Buffett were well known. *Buffett v. Chi-Chi's, Inc.*, 226 USPQ 428. Whereas Jimmy Buffet used the term "Margaritaville" in commerce and entered into various licensing agreements utilizing such term, Catherine Middleton has not used the term "Princess Kate" in a commercial and/or individual capacity.

In an attempt to further distinguish the current facts from the ruling in *Buffett*, Applicant wishes to reiterate an unaddressed argument made in its appeal brief filed July 15, 2013. Such argument specifically states that Catherine Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge has never used the name PRINCESS KATE, as Jimmy Buffet or the media marketed, and promoted MARGARITAVILLE. In order to satisfy the first prong of the *Buffet* test, the mark in question would need to be a "close approximation" of a name or identity used by her or another person. Unlike a disparagement motion, which requires the mark be "reasonably understood as referring to" the identity of the opposing party, a "close approximation" test is a more stringent one, requiring a greater degree of similarity between the two designations." *Boston Red Sox Baseball Club Ltd. P'ship v. Sherman*, 88 USPQ2d 1581 (TTAB 2008). In other words, a standard higher than whether or not a reasonable person would connect PRINCESS KATE to Catherine Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge must be met, while considering the mark, and the mark alone.

Moreover, the only additional arguments the Examiner makes in support of the contention that the proposed mark is a close approximation to the name or identity of Catherine Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge, is that Catherine identifies herself as KATE; Catherine impliedly uses her title and benefits of that of a Duchess, which is similar to the persona of a princess; and a thesaurus and an open-source online web-dictionary alludes that Duchess is synonymous with the attributes of a princess.

The Examiner contends that Kate is the actual name Catherine Middleton uses and the wording "Princess" added to the nickname Kate results in a close approximation to her name. The Examiner attempts to support this contention by citing *In re Sauer*, 27 USPQ2d 1073 (TTAB 1993), aff'd. 26 F.3d 140 (Fed. Cir. 1994), in which registration of BO Ball for oblong shaped leather ball with white stitching was properly refused under §2(a), since use of "Bo" would be recognized by purchasers as reference to football and baseball player Bo Jackson, and there was no connection between Jackson and applicant. However, the court in *Univ. of Notre Dame du Lac*, 703 F.2d 1375 commented on the *Sauer* case and stated, "[t]hat record is devoid of any evidence that Bo Jackson used the name Bo Ball. Indeed, a party's interest in a name or designation does not depend on adoption and use as a technical trademark or trade name." Applicant acknowledges Examiner's elicited point from *In re Sauer*, that a single name, such as "Bo", without any references to surname alone, is enough to establish a close approximation of one's

identity when in combination with a particular mark. However, Applicant argues that *In re Sauer* is quite distinguishable from our present case. Specifically, the court in *Sauer* goes on to say that the close approximation of Bo's identity was alluded to by the extremely unique characteristics surrounding Bo Jackson's claim to fame and the same exact characters present in the mark. For example, the sole reason Bo Jackson is well known is because he was an amazing professional athlete in not one, but two professional sports, namely football and baseball. In *Sauer*, it was but-for the combination of the unique design of the mark (a football with baseball stitches bearing the words Bo Ball), Bo's claim to fame, and Bo Jackson's prolific tendency to commercially exploit his nickname in connection with sporting goods and sporting goods memorabilia that led the court to hold that the mark sought to be registered was a close approximation to the name or identity of Bo Jackson. In the present case, the applied-for mark does not reference or allude to Catherine Middleton, her name, or her image because Catherine Middleton is not in the business of commercially exploiting any name and/or nickname she may possess. In addition, as stated above, the nickname Kate is a common nickname and does not specifically reference Catherine Middleton.

All four (4) prongs of the *Buffet* test must be met in order to satisfy a false connection under Section 2(a) of the Trademark Act.

"It is the Examining Attorney's burden to show that the mark sought to be registered is unmistakably associated with a particular persona. In order to do this, an Examining Attorney must show that the mark sought to be registered is the same or a close approximation of the name or identity of a person, living or dead or of an institution and that it would be recognized as such."

In re Cotter & Company, 228 USPQ 202.

In the Examiner's appeal brief, the Examiner requests the Trial Board to take judicial notice of the definition(s) of the term "princess" and sets forth precedent which clearly specifies that, "the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board may take judicial notice of definitions obtained from dictionaries that (1) are available in a printed format, (2) are the electronic equivalent of a print reference work, or (3) have regular fixed editions." TBMP §1208.04.

In light of the accepted standards mentioned above, Applicant respectfully requests that the Trial Board deny such request by the Examiner for judicial notice of the definition(s) provided by the Examiner in her appeal brief. The definition(s) furnished by the Examiner do not meet the criteria set forth in TBMP

§1208.04. In addition, the Examiner requests that the Trial Board take judicial notice of a Thesaurus and an open-source, electronic, website that does not have regular fixed editions or the equivalent of a print reference work.

Based on the definitions supplied by the Examiner, the Examiner offers as a supporting argument that the general public will conflate the terms "duchess" and "princess." Applicant respectfully requests that the Trial Board disregard such argument offered by the Examiner considering that such argument is not supported by any evidence or precedent that would support a finding that the mark sought to be registered is the same as, or a close approximation of, the name or identity previously used by Catherine Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge, or another person or institution.

### REPLY TO EXAMINER'S APPEAL BRIEF IN REGARDS TO THE SECOND PRONG OF THE BUFFET TEST

In order to satisfy the second prong of the *Buffet* test to establish a false association between the proposed mark and an individual, the Examiner contends that "PRINCESS KATE" would be recognized as a reference to Catherine Middleton because it points uniquely and unmistakably to her.

As stated above, Applicant's mark, "PRINCESS KATE", is not the same or a close approximation of the name of a person or institution. As such, Applicant's mark does not point uniquely and unmistakably to Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge.

The Examiner's sole argument in opposition of the proposed mark under this second prong of the *Buffet* test is that throughout the span of the last two (2) years the Examiner has found more than forty (40) articles that refer to Catherine Middleton as "princess Kate" within the media. While this argument may seem indicative that the mark "PRINCESS KATE" would be recognized as a reference to Catherine Middleton, it is anything but a reference that points uniquely and unmistakably to her.

Applicant's immediate Google search for "Kate Middleton" and "Catherine Middleton" yields over one hundred and forty million (140,000,000) results. Forty (40) results that incorrectly label Catherine Middleton as "princess Kate" is hardly dispositive of a mark that points uniquely and unmistakably to her when considering the vast majority of articles on Catherine Middleton published. While the Examiner's

appeal brief attempts to lead one to believe that many articles refer to Catherine Middleton as "princess Kate", a closer look into any Google search results for "princess Kate" will reveal that this is not true.

On October 6, 2013 Applicant conducted a Google search for the term "Catherine Middleton" and has attached the first forty (40) articles appeared in the results of such search as Exhibit 1. Applicant respectfully requests the Board to review Exhibit 1 and take notice of several facts.

First, every article in Exhibit 1 references Catherine Middleton as "Catherine Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge", "Duchess", "Duchess of Cambridge", "Catherine Middleton", or "Kate Middleton", and does not reference Catherine Middleton as "princess Kate."

Second, several articles in Exhibit 1 reference members of the royal family, namely William, Eugenie, and Diana, and cites them as Prince William, Princess Eugenie, and Princess Diana, respectively. However, Catherine Middleton is mentioned in such articles as Catherine, Kate, and/or Duchess. At no point in such articles is Catherine's name ever prefixed with the word "princess." Applicant contends that the media intentionally exercises a heightened degree of care when reporting about the royal family so as to not mislead readers or discredit the accuracy of their organization.

Applicant places strong emphasis on the point that not one single article in Exhibit 1 contains the phrasing or term "princess Kate". Furthermore, every article contained in Exhibit 1 has been published within the thirty (30) days preceding October 6, 2013. Therefore, the Examiner's claim that the media is pervasively using the term "princess Kate" based on forty (40) articles spanning a two (2) year period, in a sea of millions of articles published on Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, is misleading and an inaccurate means of establishing that the proposed mark is a reference to Catherine Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge. Catherine Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge, has neither used the term "princess Kate", nor has she been portrayed as "princess Kate" by the general media.

Moreover, Google, like other search engines, uses titles, headings, subheadings, and metatags to retrieve articles. Such titles, headings, subheadings, and metatags are used for coding and search engine optimization purposes. At first glance it may appear that the Examiner's search results for "princess Kate" actually utilize the term "princess Kate." However, the articles linked to such search results reveal that the term "princess Kate" is not included in the article itself. Each and every instance in which Catherine

Middleton's name appears in an article, it is associated with the title Duchess of Cambridge.

Not only does the term "princess Kate" not appear in the vast majority of articles discussing Catherine Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge, many articles clarify that Catherine Middleton is a Duchess and not a Princess in order to further dispel whatever confusion there may have been amongst the general public. After two (2) years of articles aimed at reinforcing Catherine Middleton's title as Duchess, and not Princess, Applicant contends that any association or perception of Catherine Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge as a princess will further dissolve.

## REPLY TO EXAMINING ATTORNEY'S APPEAL BRIEF IN REGARDS TO THE THIRD PRONG OF THE $\it BUffet$ Test

Applicant does not dispute that Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, is not connected with the goods and/or services bearing Applicant's mark. Applicant does, however, maintain that the applied-for mark is not a reference to, nor does it have any connection with, Catherine Middleton.

### REPLY TO EXAMINING ATTORNEY'S APPEAL BRIEF IN REGARDS TO THE FOURTH PRONG OF THE *BUFFET* TEST

As stated in Applicant's brief filed on July 15, 2013, Applicant does not dispute that Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge is a well-known figure. However, the Examiner relies solely on the fact that Catherine Middleton is so famous that any item, accessory, or piece of apparel she uses may be inferred as being connected with the proposed mark.

For the Examiner to establish the fourth prong of the *Buffet* test for false association, it is necessary for the Examiner to show that Catherine Middleton's fame or reputation is of such a nature that a connection with her would be presumed when the applicant's mark is used on its goods and/or services. The Examining Attorney fails to satisfy the fourth prong of the *Buffet* test in her appeal brief.

Applicant acknowledges that Examiner correctly states that the focus of this fourth prong is on "the initial reaction or impact of the mark when viewed in conjunction with the applicable goods or services". However, Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's belief that Catherine Middleton has an

association with the makeup, clothing, luxury goods and home goods markets to the extent that consumers would presume that Applicant's mark is somehow connected to Catherine Middleton when used in connection with products of a similar nature.

Catherine Middleton is known for being a Duchess. The sensational media coverage she receives is first and foremost because of her title as such. The extensive media coverage she receives is neither associated with any single aspect of her life, nor is it limited to her fashion sense, or home design.

Applicant cited several cases in the appeal brief filed July 15, 2013, that drew distinctions between a publicly recognized celebrity that is in the business of providing products, and is known for their involvement within in an industry, and those celebrities who are recognized in certain industries despite their non-involvement within that particular industry.

In this scenario Catherine Middleton is in tabloids and magazines not because of her style, but because of her status as a Duchess. Furthermore, the Examiner provides evidence of articles that feature stories on an enormous variety of styles that Catherine Middleton wears. For instance, Examiner references articles that depict Catherine Middleton ranging in outfits from "simple skinny jeans and a loose shawl" to "a dress by Jesire". Not only do the articles mention the specific manufacturers of the clothing that Catherine Middleton is wearing, which would further alleviate any instances of consumer confusion, but they also find it noteworthy to report on "simple skinny jeans". Catherine Middleton's association to style is not due to her involvement in the fashion industry, but rather a reflection of society's obsession with the everyday happenings of a Duchess.

The Examiner rebuts Applicant's prior argument in her appeal brief by stating that such facts are immaterial because Section 2(a) does not require the named person to produce or sell the relevant goods. If the applicant's goods and/or services are of a type that the named person sells or uses, and the named party is sufficiently famous, then it may be inferred that purchasers of the goods and/or services would be misled into making a false connection of sponsorship, approval, support or the like with the named party. *In re Cutter & Co*, 228 USPQ 202 (TTAB 1985).

Applicant does not contest the validity of Section 2(a) but draws attention to the degree of association that must be established between the fame of the named person and the goods they allege they

have a connection to. Unlike Bo Jackson in *In re Sauer*, Catherine Duchess of Cambridge does not have such unique and unmistakably identifiable styles, or attributes that would undeniably lead a consumer to associate a product bearing applicant's label with her.

Applicant further contends that people who follow Catherine Middleton will not be confused as to the true source of the goods. Due to the tremendous media coverage that follows every aspect of Catherine Middleton's life, a scenario where Catherine Middleton began her own fashion line would be so publicized that it would be hard to imagine anyone would be mistaken as to the true source of the mark.

#### **CONCLUSION**

For the reasons stated above, the Examiner has failed to provide material evidence that all four (4) prongs of the *Buffet* test for false association have been satisfied. As demonstrated above, there is no evidence that the public will assume Applicant's goods bearing the mark PRINCESS KATE have any connection with the Catherine Middleton, the Duchess of Cambridge. Accordingly, Applicant requests the Trademark Trial and Appeals Board to support Applicant's opposition to Examiner's refusal of the proposed mark and reinstate the proposed mark for continuance of the application proceeding.

#### REPLY TO EXAMINING ATTORNEY'S APPEAL BRIEF PART TWO

Applicant submits the following Ex Parte Appeal Reply, in accordance with TMBP §1203.02(c), to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board in response to Examiner's Appeal Brief, filed September 17, 2013, by Examining Attorney Suzanne Blane of Law Office 114 ("Examiner").

#### **FACTS**

As the Examiner sets forth in her brief, the following procedural history is uncontested by Applicant:

"On November 17, 2010, the Applicant filed an application under §1(b) of the Trademark Act for the mark PRINCESS KATE. On February 27, 2011, the Examining Attorney issued an Office Action requiring the Applicant to amend the classification and identification of goods and services and to clarify whether the name PRINCESS KATE identifies a particular living individual. On August 25, 2011, the Applicant submitted an acceptably amended classification and identification of goods and services along with a statement denying that the proposed mark

identifies a particular living individual. On September 7, 2011, the Examining Attorney approved publication for opposition of the proposed mark. On October 3, 2013, publication of the proposed mark was withdrawn because further review of the application found the proposed mark, PRINCESS KATE, may falsely suggest a connection with Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, the wife of Prince William of England. In addition, a second refusal was issued under Section 2(c) because the proposed mark was found to consist of or include a name, portrait, or signature identifying a particular living individual whose written consent to register the mark is not of record.

On October 27, 2011, the Examining Attorney issued an Office action refusing registration of the proposed mark under Sections 2(a) and 2(c) of the Trademark Act. On April 26, 2012, Applicant submitted a response traversing both refusals. On June 30, 2012, the Examining Attorney issued a Final Office action making continuing and making final the refusal of registration of the proposed mark under Sections 2(a) and 2(c) of the Trademark Act. The Applicant subsequently filed a Notice of Appeal and Request for Reconsideration. The Request for Reconsideration was denied on May 18, 2013. The Applicant filed its brief on July 17, 2013."

### **ARGUMENT**

A name is considered to identify a particular living individual for purposes of Section 2(c) only if the "individual bearing the name in question will be associated with the mark as used on the goods [or services], either because the person is so well known that the public would reasonably assume the connection, or because the individual is publicly connected with the business in which the mark is used." *Martin v. Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc.* 206 USPQ 931.

In an effort to support an argument that Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge was in fact involved in the fashion industry, the Examiner references a 2010 article that highlights Catherine Middleton and Prince William's eight-year courtship. Within this article a small mention is included discussing Kate's work experience, which includes "a brief stint working as an accessories buyer for the clothing chain Jigsaw".

Applicant is not satisfied with such an argument in support of Catherine Middleton's involvement in the fashion industry. A job alone in a specific industry will not avail one to the protection of section 2(c). The court in *Krause v. Krause*, Cancellation no. 92041171 USPTO, illustrated that an individual must be renown not only in the specific fields and within the industry they work but must also be recognized by the general public for their work within that given industry. Here, the record fails to establish that Catherine Middleton is well known for her work in the fashion industry, and fails to establish that the general public recognizes Catherine Middleton as a clothing designer or manufacturer.

Nonetheless, the Examiner continues to contend that the evidence demonstrates that Catherine

Middleton is well known in the relevant fields of applicant's goods, and the fact that clothing stores, fashion designers, and jewelry makers monitor what Catherine wears/uses establishes the renown of Catherine Middleton in those fields. Furthermore, it is not only designers and purveyors of such goods that follow what Catherine wears, but the general public as well. Therefore, Applicant maintains the contention that if Catherine Middleton's fashion and jewelry sense is so closely monitored and publicized, the risk of incorrectly associating the proposed mark with her is even further removed.

Due to the lack of conclusive evidence that would associate Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge to PRINCESS KATE, Applicant's proposed mark should be approved for publication. In this instance, where no conclusive evidence has been presented that the mark directly identifies a particular person or that the mark PRINCESS KATE would be associated by the general to be a close approximation to Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, refusal to register the mark would stifle creativity and trade.

#### Conclusion

Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge is as well known as any one in the world right now. Despite this fact, on September 7, 2011, the Examiner approved the applied-for mark for publication for opposition. If the Examiner believed that the mark would truly confuse the general public as to the source of Applicant's named goods, and the mark did so closely resemble such a world-famous living individual, it would surely have been immediately rejected. Applicant strongly believes the reason the mark was not originally rejected was because the proposed mark uses a common name and does not intuitively draw one to associate it with Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, who does not, or has ever, gone by the identity PRINCESS KATE.

Applicant further contends that the mark does not satisfy the four prong test, as demonstrated in this brief. Moreover, applicant believes that the Examiner has misapplied the test, and has not supported her accusations with material evidence. In conclusion, Applicant believes the application should not be refused, and that the proposed mark has no association with the Catherine Middleton the Duchess of Cambridge.

Applicant respectfully request that the Appeal Board overturn the rejection and permit the continuation of process for application of the proposed mark.

### **TABLE OF AUTHORITIES**

Boston Red Sox Baseball Club Ltd. P'ship v. Sherman, 88 USPQ2d 1581 (TTAB 2008)

Buffett v. Chi-Chi's, Inc., 226 USPQ 428 (TTAB 1985)

Chester L. Krause v. Krause Publications, Inc., Cancellation no. 92041171 USPTO

In re Cotter & Co., 228 USPQ 202

In re Sauer, 27 USPQ2d 1073

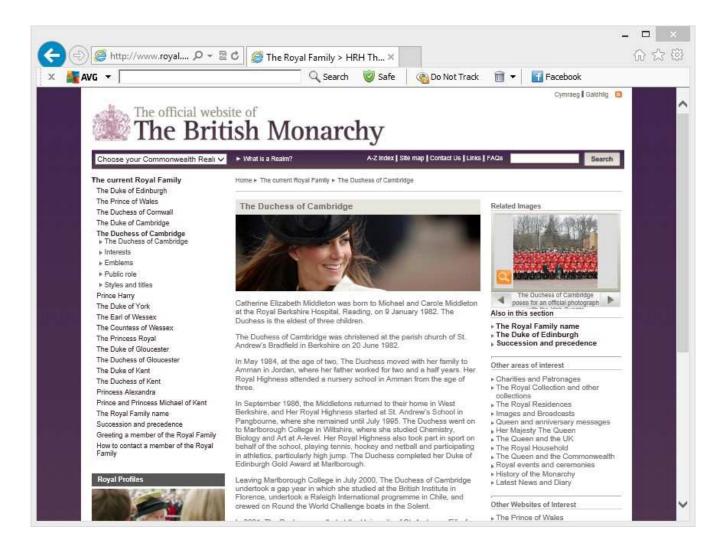
Martin v. Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc. 206 USPQ 931

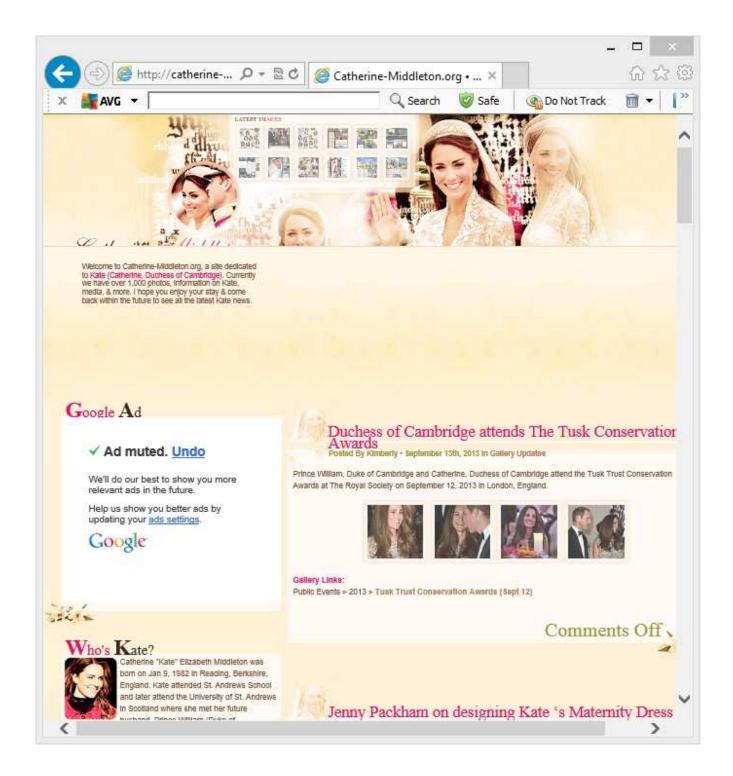
Notre Dame du Lac, 703 F.2d 1375

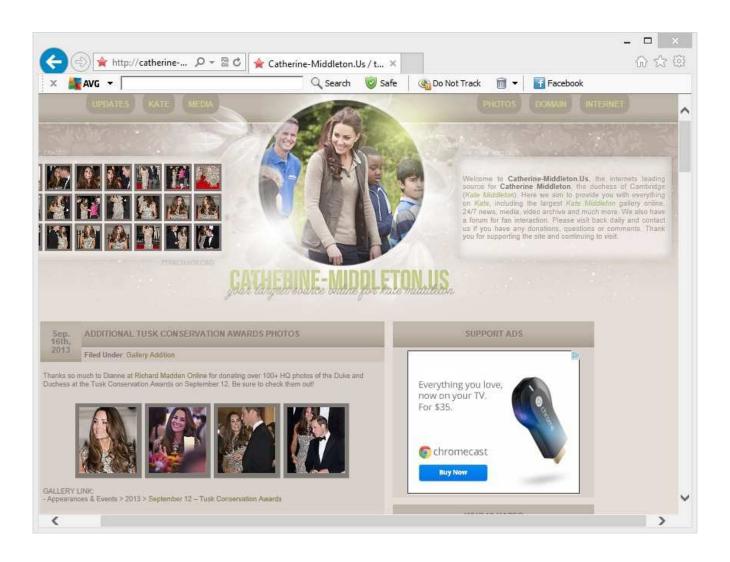
TBMP §1208.04

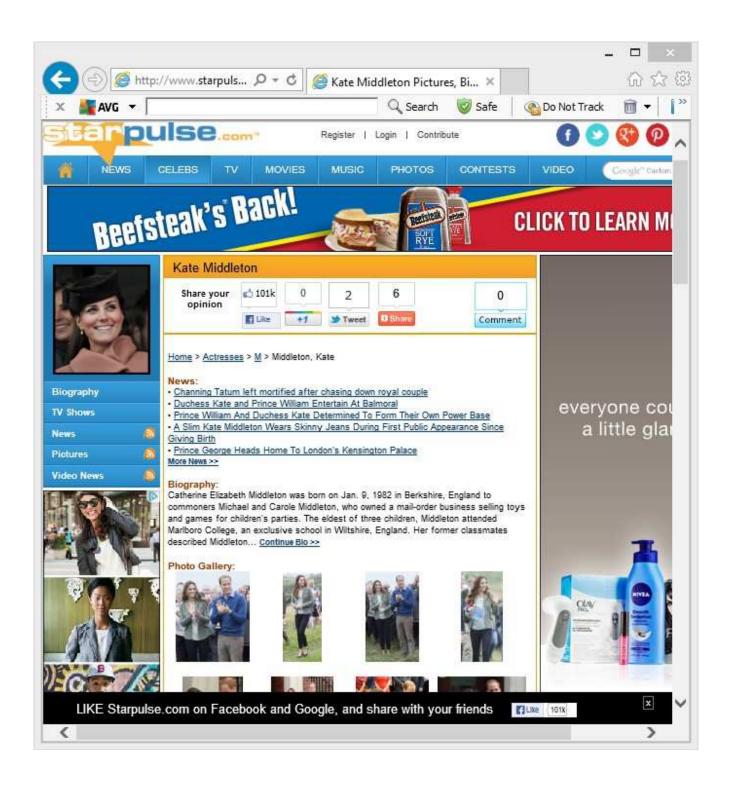
Trademark Act Section 2(a) 15 U.S.C. §1052(a)

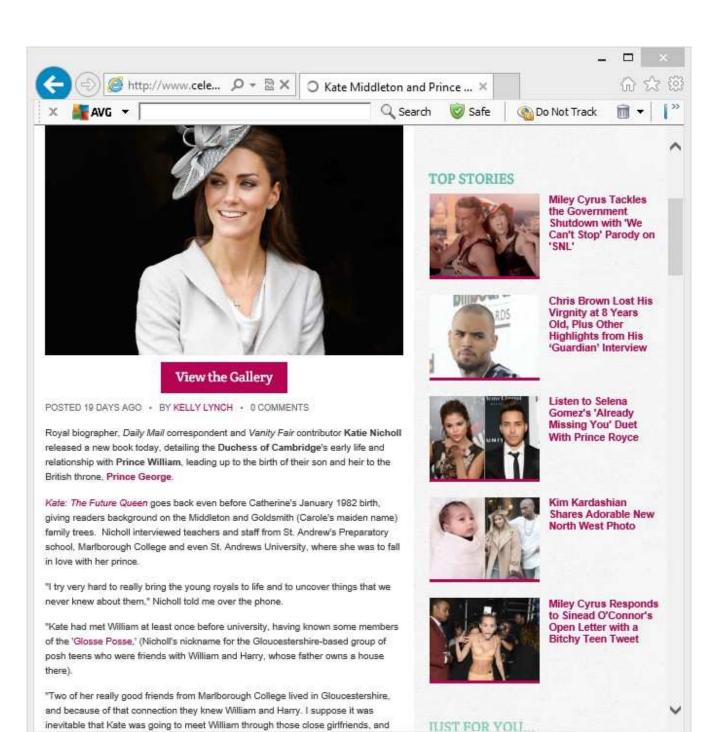
### **Exhibit 1**





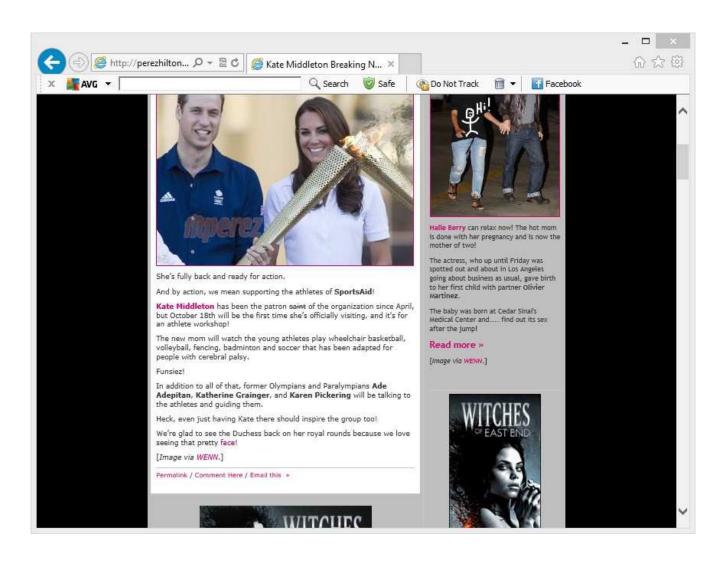


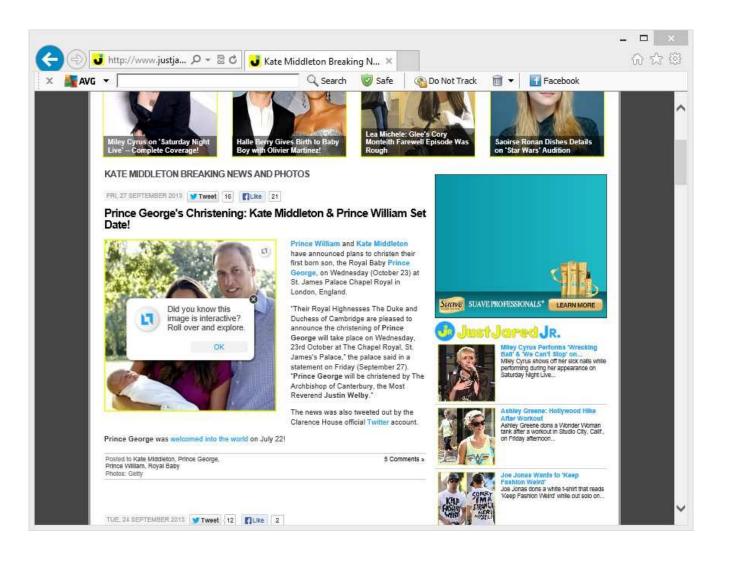


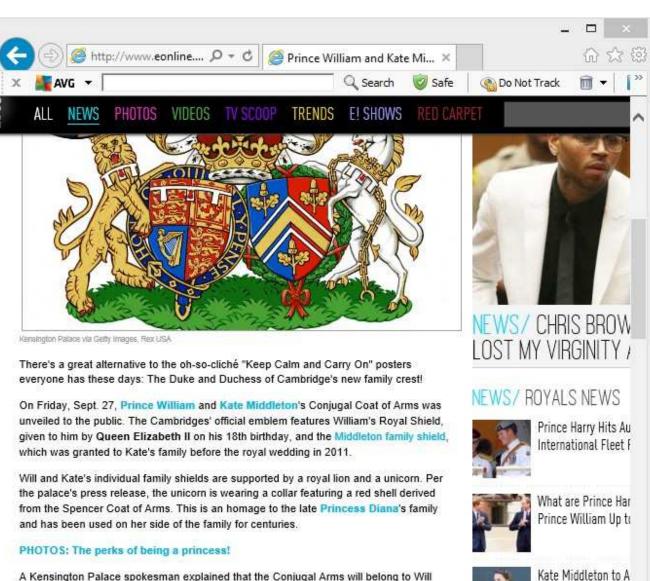


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A Kensington Palace spokesman explained that the Conjugal Arms will belong to Will and Kate "forever," but as "their circumstances and roles" change, "elements of the accoutrements and the shields may change."

In addition to this Conjugal Coat of Arms, William and Kate will retain their own Coats of Arms "to represent themselves as individuals," the palace stated. Kate's individual seal features William's arms alongside her father Michael Middleton's arms.

Kate Middleton to A SportsAid Athlete W

Inside Princess Eug

to New York

Fancy. Commoners, feel free to join in the fun and create your own family shields!

http://www.eonline.com/news/467222/chris-brown-says-he-lost-his-virginity-at-8-years-...

PHITTIS Prince Gentre's first few days



